PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU. Hawaiian Islands.

thraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

Business Cards.

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS,

Office in the East corner of ' Makee's Block,' on Kanhamanu street, Honolulu, Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Will receive deposits,

Discount first class business paper,
Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO., Ship Chandlers, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN General Merchandisc, Honolulu, H. I. Keep constantly on hand a full supply of every description

merchandise required by whaleships and others. Money advanced at the lowest rates. REFERENCES : Messrs. Swift & Allen.
Gideon, Allen & Son,
WM. Wilcox, WM. GIFFORD. Mersis, Thomas Knowles & Co. WESTON HOWLAND, Esq.,. FREDERICE PARKER, Esq., Mesers, WM. PHILLIPS & SONS, .. HENRY A. PIERCE, Esq., .. Messes, BUTLER, SISE & Co...... CHAS. W BROOKS, .. San Francisco

MORGAN, STONE & Co.

WILLIAMS & HAVENS,

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J. C. SPALDING, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. AGENT FOR

New London

. Henolulu. 24 tf

Wm. Thwing & Co.'s Boston and Sandwich Is. Packets. AGENT FOR NEFTUNE Ins. Co., Boston, EQUITABLE SAFETY Ins. Co., Boston Ins. Co., Bos., [Boston ALLIANCE " "SALEM MARINE Ins. Co., Sulem

Store in Robinson & Co.'s Fire Proof Block. JANION, GREEN & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Buildings, Queen Street, HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I. 52-16.

B. F. SNOW, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Honolulu, Oahu, II. 1.

W. A. ALDRICH. Importer & Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolula, Oahu, S. I. Island Produce bought and sold. Agent for the sale of the products of the Lihue Plantarion. 35-tf

C. TH. BEUCK Von HOLT & HEUCK, General Commission Merchants, Honoi ala. Oahu. S. I

II. HACKFELD & CO, General Commission Agents & Ship Chandler; Honolnin, Oaku, H. I.

AMON S. COOKE. CASTLE & COOKE,

Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. Agents for Dr. Javne's Medicines.

RITSON & HART, (Successors to HENRY ROBINSON,)

WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT DEALERS, Foot of Kaahumann St.

GODFREY RHODES,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES and SPIRITS. ALE and PORTER. Near the Post-Office. Honolulu.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant, Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nunauu Sts on the Punchard Premises. 34 ff

UTAL & AHEE, Wholesale Merchants,

AND Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii.

[33] KING STREET, HONOLULU. MOSSMAN & SON,

Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods Nunnun St. Honolulu. Onbu. S. I. 35-tf.

C. H. LEWERS, Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-tf

D. N. FLITNER. CONTINUES his old business at the new store of Kaabumanu street. Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nantical instruments constantly on hand and for

S. HOFFMEYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Merchandisc.

> LAHAINA, MAUL, H 1 JAMES LOCKWOOD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE KAAHUMANU STREET.

HONOLULU, H. L. Summer Bakers, tin and copper pumps, bathing tubs, foot and shower baths, tin and zinc roofing, and a general assort-

Ir Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. 5 tf ISAAC FERGUSON,

Ship Carpenter and Caulker, (NEAR CAPT, R. BROWN'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,) Esplanade, Honolulu.

All work entrusted to him will be performed in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner. Orders can be left at Messrs, Ingols & Stanley, Kaahumanu street. 5 tf

CHARLES W. VINCENT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage hereiofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to

with promptness and dispatch.
CHARLES W VINCENT W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel street, opposite the Government House. Business Cards.

## THOMAS SPENCER, SHIP CHANDLER,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I.

Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce. Ty Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

WIELCHERS & CO., Importers & Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Hamburg Bremen Fire-Insurance Company. Agents for the Pioneer Mills, San Francisco.

Agents for the sale of Asegut & Reinhart's Hawaiian Salt Beef. G. C. MELCHERS, GUST. REINERS. BREMEX. HONOLULU.
Consulates of Russia, Prussia, Bremen and Lubeck

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE 'PIONEER MILLS,' SAN FRANCISCO,

RE REGULARLY RECEIVING BY A every Packet, fresh supplies of FLOUR from the above cel-chrated Mills, and offer the same for sale at prices to suit the The Baker's Flour is particularly recommended to the Bakers and the Superfine Flour to the Trade in general, while the Family Flour, for family use, is deemed unsurpassed by the best MELCHERS & CO.

[24 tf]

CHAS. BREWER, 2d. C. BREWER & CO. Commission and Shipping Merchants., Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

-REFER TO-JAMES HUNNEWELL, ESq., Boston.
CHARLES BREWER, ESq., MESSRS MCRIER & MERRILL. San Francisco. CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, ESQ., MESSES, WK. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, MESSES, PERLE, HUBBELL & Co., Manila.

DUDLEY C. BATES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Merchant Street, Honolulu.

I have this day established myself in the Commission Rusiness at Honolulu, and trust I shall be able to give entire satisfac tion to any parties who may entrust their business to my Consignments from the other Islands and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, respectfully solicited. Honolulu, September 1, 1860.

J. S. WALKER, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT. (Anthon's Block) Corner Queen & Knahumann sts.,

> WM. WEBSTER, Land Agent to His Majesty.

Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street

J. F. COLBURN, AUCTIONEER

Honolulu, Oahu. WILLIAM HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Court House, up stairs R. H. STANLEY.

INGOLS & STANLEY, Accountants and Conveyancers, HONOLULU.

N. B.-Averages adjusted, Protests extended, Legal Document executed, with neatness and disjutch; Commercial Books opened and closed, and Custom House Brokerage done. Accounts mad- up and Collections faithfully attended to. [43

Chas. F. Guillou, M. D., LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY

Late Consular Physician to American Seamen AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

OFFICE corner of Kaakumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street. ACT Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours

E. HOFFMANN,

Physician and Surgeon, Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumann and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block.

J. WORTH, **AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT** AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cr Ships supplied with recruits and Money advanced on Bills of Exchange.
HILO, Hawaii, July, 1860.

ALLEN & BERRILL. SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY, Kawaihae, Hawaii.

Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 9 if

JOHN PATY, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC., FOR THE

State of California, at Honolulu. OFFICE OF D. C. WATERMAN & Co.

WILL attend to taking of Depositions, Ac-VV knowledgments, and all other Instrume used in this State.
Henolulu, December 3, 1860.

WAIKAHALULU WATER LOTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT I for the sale and lease of the WAIKAHALULU LOTS!

begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Specula-tors and others to this finely situated tract of land which is now offered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenient Plans may be seen and all particulars learned by application to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings.

N. B.—Early application should be made for choice Lots

W. L. GREEN,

Agent for the Sale of Waikahalulu Lots Honolulu Oct. 9th, 1858.

NOTICE

TN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE REMITTANCE OF MONEY tificates of deposit, payable to order, will be issued at the Ha-walian Treasury to persons depositing the money therefor. Residents in Honolulu having taxes due on other islands will I to the other islands, the public are he find this the readiest and safest means of remitting the money to By order of the Minister of Finance.

H. W. MCCOUGHTRY. Reg. Public Accounts. Nov. 2, 1859.-27

NOTICE! LL PERSONS Indebted to the Estate of John A H. Lord, deceased, are requested to settle immediately with ither of the undersigned; and all persons having demands against the Estate will please present them without delay.

WM. B. WRIGHT,

RCHD, B. NEVILLE, Honolulu, July 27th, 1860. Executors. [12 tf] NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. Geo. Williams to act for him in the collection of all outstand-

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR

CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and 128 SANSOME St.,

Foreign Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships,

and the negotiation of Exchange. EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. -REFER TO-

B. F. Snow, Honolulu.
C. Briewer & Co., Grand Gr B. PITMAN, Hille.

James Hunnewell, Boston. HENRY A. PEIRCE, ..... SERTON & Co., New York, Swift & Allen, N. Bedford.

D. C. McRUER, MCRUER & MERRILL,

AUCTIONEERS! ACTENTS OF THE

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

47 and 49 California-street,

SAN FRANCISCO Cal. Messrs. D. C. Waterman & Co., ...... Honolulu. . BEEWER & Co.,.... Cant. B. F. Snow, ... A. P. EVERETT, Esq.,. Messis, Gilman & C

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES. Tis compounded entirely from Gums, and within the last two years of relief, as the numerous possession show, to the temperament of the ed in such quantities as to Lit has dictates of your name of the LIVER IVwill care LIVER IVwill care LIVER Comtacks, Dyspepsia,
Sammer Comry, Dropsy, Sour
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ea, and may be used suc ry Parmi y Medi-READACHE, (as twenty minutes, If spoonfuls are tak-

ve used it, and is now re-the diseases for which it

All who use It are giving their testimony MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep th any climate.

The Family Cathe hat some tathanic in which the proprietor has

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Purifier of the Blood
flesh is heir, too numerous
ment. Dose, 1 to 3.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents

firsh is her, too manuscrapes ment. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Catharlic Pilis are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, Broadway, New York. Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, Sas

MONGANUI! Wm. BUTLER, GENERAL MERCHANT,

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT. Monganui, New Zealand, HAS MADE arrangements to keep constantly on

FRESH SUPPLIES, POTATOES, FIREWOOD,

Shortest Notice!

Monganui lies in the Southeast part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in Lat. 35 ° 06' S., Lon. 173 ° 38' E. 36 tf MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS! HARODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms. By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messra. PLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Produce hence. Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, A GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials. Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us be ore purchasing.

CHARLES BREWER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Boston, U. S. 35 tf Referto R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 20.

Foreign Advertisements.

HONOLULU, MARCH 30, 1861.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID! For Restoring, Preserving and Adorning THE HAIR!

THE GREAT PRESERVATIVE OF THE AGE

NO HOME In the Tropies should be without Bo-Prof. Anderson, in 1855,

Pronounced it to be the Saver of his Hair ! ROYAL LYCKUM THEATER, STRAND, LONDON, 7

Saturday, Aug. 25th. .855. It affords me very great pleasure to bear witness to the surprising efficacy of "Bogle's Hyperion Pluid." I had occasion to resort to it after losing so much of my hair as to be almost bald, owing to the influence of the climate, during my tour in the United States. Various much vaunted Hair Restoratives which I had already tried having entirely failed, I was advised to test the value of Mr. Bogle's preparation. I used it dil-gently for some time, when to my great gratification my hair assumed more than its former luxuriance. Hence I can-both from my own experience and that of my friends to whom I have recommended its use-most confidently advise the use of the "Hyperion Fluid" to all who need the use of that which shall restore, nourish, and beautify their bair. For these purposes, I am certain that it is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON,

To the Public of Honolulu.

The Agent of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid having called on me when I arrived here, I was delighted to find my old friend had preceded me (I mean Begle's Fluid.) My hair was falling off in thousands per day; a short interview with my friend has stoped the fall; a few smart rubbing operations, performed by "VOELKER," has made every hair as tast as the Hawaiian on my Magic Chair. I. in 1859, in Honolulu, recommend it to the world as the Great Hair Preserver. JOHN HENRY ANDERSON, "Wizard,"

Agent for the sale of Bogles Fluid VOELKER.

## BEST HAIR DYE In the World!

THIS IS RATHER STRONG language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was rea to be so by the judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer), who awarded it the Prize Medal and Diploma, over the choicest hair dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its noparalleled superiority consists in 1-t, The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d, boes not burt or stain the skin. 3d, Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, than a delica e brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvellous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BUGLE, 202 Washington street, Boston, and may be had of Druggists correlated. easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a

Lyon's Kathairon! THE GREAT

American Preparation for the Hair! THE IMMENSE SALE OF THE KATHAIR-ON (NEARLY ONE MILLION BOTTLES yearly) and he thousands of testimonials received from all classes in its facor, prove its great superiority tieles of the kind. been made which universal satis-

n out, preserves and beautifies it, and imparts to it a delightful edor. It removes all Scurf and Dandruff, and never fails to pro duce a fine healthy head of hair, whenever used as directed Try it, and prove its excellence. Sold by all Druggists and Pancy Goods dealers, everywhere,

HEATH, WYNCOOP & Co., Proprietors,
63 Liberty Street, New York,
45 tf And Manufacturers of Fine Perfumery of all kinds.



MRS WINSLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of testling, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay ALL PAIN and spasmolic action, SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for ever ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been shie to say of any other medicine, - NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used Never did we know an instance of disantisfaction by any one who need it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commondation of its unagend affects and medical virtues.

We speak in this testier "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years" we speak in this laster. WHAT WE TO KNOW, "alter on years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FUL FILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every in

stance where the infant is suffering from some and exhaustion, relief wil

be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the symp is administered. This caluable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EX-PERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howels, corrects andity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE ROWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST RE-MEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cause of DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEAIN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teathing, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PRE-JUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE-year ARSOLUTELY SURE-to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is

on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggisla throughout the work Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal. NOTICE TO MASTERS & OWNERS OF WHALESHIPS!



THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce to Masters of Whaleships, and the public in general, that they have succeeded in leasing from the French Government at Tahiti, the RAILWAY AND HEAVING DOWN to announce to Masters of Whaleships, and the public in general, that they have succeeded in leasing from the French Government at Tahiti, the RAILWAY AND HEAVING DOWN PREMISES, including Storehouses, etc., etc., and are now prepared to execute repairs with desputch and the lower rates than at any other port in the Pacific.

22 ly\*

OWEN & GOODING, Shipwrights.

H hand a large and well selected stock of salt provisions, bread, thour, ship chandlery, processes, clothing, and everything KANAGAWA, JAPAN!

JOHN ALLMAND, Jr., & Co. Have established themselves in Japan, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business. They have established a Line of Packets between San Francisco and Kanagawa, touching at Honoluiu on their way

Francisco about the 1st of April for Kanagawa. References: WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., ..... San Francisco. 

The bark ROVER, the pioneer of the line, will leave San

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

Importer and Dealer in Type, Presses, Printing Material INKS, CARD STOCK, &c., Nos. 411 to 417 CLAY STREET, (Opposite FRANK BAKER'S,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. B. PAINTER, (LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,) Dealer in

Type, Presses, Printing Mat'al, Paper, Cards And Printer's Stock generally, 132 Clay street, near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

## The Polynesian.

Thoughts on the System of Legislation Which has prevailed in the Hawaiian Islands for the last

forty years; on the evils that have arisen from it; and on the possible remedies for these evils-by John Rae. A. M., M. D., S. S. R., M. E., District Justice and Coroner for Hana, Mani, Notary Public for Mani author of NEW PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c., &c., &c.

If it has been the youths' ill fortune to fall into the hands of a lazy ignoramus, a man who knows next to nothing, and cares not to learn any thing; who has no idea of discipline other th n that of keeping each scholar in his place, and no other notion of teaching than that of hearing each drawl forth his lesson as best he may; or, if he get a dull perception that things are not going fast enough, of endeavoring to quicken the progress by a general application of the rod, the case is perhaps still worse. Condemned to remain for all the weary hours, his thoughts fixed on vacancy, and his body to one spot, young body and spirit begin to droop together, and to him his schooling is converted into an engine to reduce him, so far as its powers can compass

it, to the condition of an idle moonstruck driveler. If you would end well you must begin well. At the period to which I refer, when the nations had awakened to a just sense of what, and how important education is ; when Prussia and France were doing so much for the school; when, in the latter country, the most original philoshphic genius it has had to boast of since the days of Des Cartes, had not disdained to turn all the powers of his comprehensive mind to the work of regenerating her school system, one would have thought that an intelligent legislator would have understood all the importance of a right commencement.

To me, therefore, it seems unquestionable, that whatever means the legislator could have then commanded for that purpose, should have been employed to render the first school, or schools, as effective as possible. The numbers taught should have been a consideration altogether secondary to that of their being taught well; for it was from these that were to issue the future teachers of the nation. It was all-important, therefore, that they should have received the very best education possible-that is, that they should have been trained to turn all the energies of their minds to the acquisition of the particular branches of knowledge or art assigned them, and that they should have known them thoroughly and well. If one is to introduce a new plant into a country, it is of little consequence whether he take five seeds, or a hundred, or two hundred, but it is all-important that they be of the best species, and the best variety of that species. School education was to Hawaiians precisely like a new and-if of a right ort-most excellent plant, to be spread over all their

Another thing, about which there ought not, I conecive, to have been any doubt in the mind of the legislator, was that of having separate schools for the different sexes. This may be a debatable question in some countries, but to any one knowing the manners of Hawaiians, there ught to have been no question about

I think, also, that some European language-and that language naturally was the English-ought to have formed a prominent part of the course of study. So alone could the native Hawaiian be placed on any thing like an equality with the white man; so alone could any portion of delicacy, purity and elevation of sentiment be infused into the natural loveableness of the native female character. There is another branch of education, the introduction

or non-introduction of which could only have been determined by circums ances. I allude to instruction in the arts, such as carpentry, blacksmith work, &c. Two things would have made it very desirable: 1st, the importance of a knowledge of such arts to the social progress of the nation; 2d, that these arts are much better suited to the natural bent and capacity of many youths than are the languages and sciences. But the means of such instruction might not have been at Come we now to consider the propriety of positive

enactments with respect to particulars pertaining to the commerce of the sexes. These I conceive ought to have been simply supplementary to the general sentiment. There were two points on which that sentiment was unanimous. The man who, without the consent of the parents, had any connection with a young girl, was universally thought to have done an injury to them, for which he ought to make them large reparation. It was the same thing with regard to the acknowledged wife of any one. Now as the old system, of each family righting its own wrongs must necessarily be suppressed, it ought to have been replaced by some law exacting from each delinquent an adequate compensation.

As to positive laws concerning marriage, adultery, &c., I conceive that the then state of morals and feeling in Hawaiian society did not authorise them, and no law ought to run counter to public opinion; neither ought it to go much before it, or to lag far behind it. It is quite clear that where there is no positive standard of right and wrong, to which all men are prepared to appeal, this prevailing sentiment ought to govern, and indeed will govern. Here, as in words, general usage is the rule.

To oppose it is always wrong and generally useless. Take the example of decency in dress. What is decent in one country is indecent in another. A Hindco could not with propriety walk on the banks of the Thames in the garb with which it is quite decent for him to appear in on the banks of the Ganges. He therefore in England conforms in that respect to the ideas of Englishmen. In India he re-assumes his native attire, and were the Queen of England to require that he and all his countrymen and fellow subjects there should wear an English dress, she would be guilty of a piece of legislation absurd, unjust and impracticable. It is the same in cases where there is a standard but where men differ in their interpretation of its requirements. Here, also, the general acceptation in any particular society or country becomes the rule. Take as an example the disputed point of the marriage of Priests and Bishops in the Church of England. It is well known that Queen Elizabeth was opposed to it and would not suffer the Bishops' wives to appear at Court, regarding them as mere concubines. The opinion within and without that Church was, however, against her, and though the head of it, she was far too signations a ruler to enact any law opposed to that general senti-

closely to assimilate that same English Church to the Catholic and Roman Church. At present this marriage of Priests is one of the matters concerning which they are at variance. Both parties appeal to scripture, to authority and to right reason, but they cannot settle the point. Now let us suppose, that without any change of sentiment in the mass of the clergy and people, what is called the Puseyite party were to gain over to its side the Crown and its ministers, together with the higher dignitaries of the church, and that these were to pass an ordinance declaring that the marriage of Priests was contrary to right rule and the discipline of the Church, forbidding it therefore altogether, and commanding all married Preists either to repudiate their wives and children or to resign their benefices. Such an ordinance would certainly be one impracticable to be carried into effect, and therefore both unwise and unpolitic, of offenses against chastity of conduct. Marriage alone but it would also be unjust. The priests might say- is fenced in by law, for it is both a religious rite and "Prove to us that you are right and we yield without a civil contract. As to other matters, they are left to the murmur to the sacrifice you demand; but to compel us unfettered action of public opinion, the rebukes of to it, while we and our people believe that the error is not on our side, but on yours, is a manifest wrong. To constrain the will without satisfying the understanding or convincing the reason, is sheer tyranny." To take now another case nearer to our subject, but which ought surely to be determined on the same grounds. Suppose that at the time when the regulations and laws to which I refer were being carried into effect, the legislator of the day had taken corporeal form, and had gone about among the natives to make their propriety apparent to them, and that these had spoken out heir minds without fear. He comes to a certain house and the following is part of the dialogue which he holds with one of them : Natice : "I maintain it is wrong." Legislator : "But it is the law." N. "So you say, but if so it is a very cruel law. What! you will have it that I am wrong, because when my chief, my friend, gradually infuse into the minds of the people. came to my house last night, I gave him my daughter

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not honored by his embraces? and should she happen to bear a child to him, would not it, whether son or daughter, be the most esteemed of all my family? And for this you tell me I must either pay a fine of fifteen dollars, or my daughter be sent to work for months on the public roads. It is iniquitous." L. "But you know all this is contrary to what the new teachers who have come among us say is right. You have been to hear these teachers; you ought to have listened to them, and not have done what they condemn." N. "Yes, I know I have been to hear these men; I wished to know what they had to say, and truly strange things have I heard. They tell us that all our old ways are sins, and that if I continue to practice them, I am a sinner and shall be punished for my sins; that after death I shall be raised up, soul and body, and thrown into a pit of burning fire-not for an hour, or a day, that were trouble enough; not for a month or a yearbut for years, and years, and years never to end; always burning, burning-never consuming. Can any thing be more awful! Were I to believe this, do you think I would continue in our old ways? Not for an hour. I would sooner put my right arm into the fire and burn it off. It would be much wiser. There would be no need then of your fines and punishments. What would a pitiful fifteen dollars be in comparison of these things? I and my daughter, and my whole family would then, day by day, be at the feet of you and the teachers, praying you to instruct us how we might avoid a doom so terrible." L. "Why are you not there now?" N. "Should I ever be able to reconcile my mind to the possibility of things so new and strange, and find reason to believe them, I will be there, but not till then. I am willing to listen to the teachers, I am willing to help them, for I think they mean well-but not as yet to obey them, and they professed to have come here to teach, not to govern. ' L. " I see you are incorrigible; you must pay the fine immediately, or I will send men to take off your daughter to the work."

as a companion! Could I have done less? Has not

such been the custom of us and our fathers? Was she

But forther, such laws are not only inefficient and unjust, they are demoralizing. For, as it must be out of the people themselves that the agents for enforcing the law are chosen, if that law be generally thought unfair or oppressive, there will be a conspiracy to evade it between those who ought to enforce it and those on whom it should be enforced. In order to escape from it, all sorts of tric's, devices, deceits, will come into play, and, if need be, perjury itself will be resorted to: and the feelings of the great majority being in favor of those who thus strive to nullify it these will serve to gloss over and excuse, as really not blameworthy, whatever means they employ for the purpose. Hence deceit, lying and false oaths will come to be held up to the people as sometimes not only free from guilt, but actually praiseworthy.

Thus, at the beginning of this century the people of England thought the criminal law too severe-that the punishment of death was awarded in crimes not deserving that penalty. Accordingly, juries in these cases was conclusive. They thought the guilt less to swear falsely than to take life, where life ought not to be taken. Public opinion ran strongly in favor of the course pursued by these jurers, until at length the laws

were rendered more lenient. It was at the beginning of this century also, that Napoleon issued his famous decrees interdicting the continent of Europe from all trade with England, and st tioned officials in every port to see that they were enforced. Nevertheless, the prohibition was ineffectual. Means were found to evade it, and these means were forgery and perjury. A vessel sailed, we shall say, from Bergen in Norway, clearing for Rotterdam, Holland. In a few weeks she returned, having, apparently in some mysterious manner, escaped all the British cruisers. Her cargo, indeed, had a marvell us air of being goods of English manufacture, but captain and mate swore they had been in Holland; there were the papers, all regular, with the signatures and seals of the Burgomaster and other officials, and, if sent to these personages, they could not indeed swear that they recollected signing them, but allowed they might have signed them; they were so like they could not pronounce them forgeries. What could the poor Imperial Envoy do? Nevertheless, the ship had discharged in a British port, she had had papers protecting her from British cruisers, and the whole thing was a mass of complicated perjuries and forgeries. Yet such was the detestation which the arbitrary measures of the French Emperor excited over Europe, that men looked on with a very lenient eye, and scarcely blamed those who were implicated in them. Two things were observed : Norwegian logs, &c., were not wanting in Great Britain, nor British goods in Norway, and also, that though the salaries of the Imperial officers were not large, yet they some how or other contrived in a few years to amass

considerable wealth. All clergymen of the Church of England must profess their belief in the 39 articles, yet the great majority preach a doctrine not in accordance with them. They are excused. Public opinion a quits them. It is thought that so few can really believe in all these articles, that were not this latitude winked at, the bulk of the pulpits must stand empty. Yet surely this is a scandal which it were well if possible to do away with. It cannot but have the effect of somewhat blunting in the clergy the clear sense of the righteousness of pure

and simple truth, and of lowering them and their cause

in general e-timation.

I have one more serious objection to make to laws and I have done. They act counter to the cause which they are intended to promote. They can only be firmly based on a preponderating, an almost unanimous public sen-timent in their favor. But the attempt to force any of them on a people where many are opposed to the principle on which it is based, necessarily excites into action that counter sentiment, and gives strength to it. Thus in the United States, thirty or forty years ago, the vice of drunkenness was rampant and destructive. A party arose to diminish or put it down. After the first burst of ridicule which any novelty of the sort naturally produces, their efforts came to be very generally applauded, even by those whose practice was opposed to teachings. Most confirmed drunkards were inclined to curse the hour when they first tasted a drop of liquor, and scarce one of the more moderate drinkers but must have felt, from all that he saw around him, that he was swimming and disporting himself on the edge of a mighty whirlpool, which, some heedless day, might suck him into its embrace, and clasping him with a force overmastering all his struggles, might bear him away within its rounding sweep, still down, and further down, till lost forever in its dark and dismal depths. Though, therefore, among the advocates of the new doctrine there were of necessity many ignorant men, There has more than once been an attempt made more making the strangest and most absurd blunders in physical science and historical fact, no one of any consideration raised his voice against them. Approving the thing itself, wise men were content merely to smile at the palpable errors of many of its supporters. The temperance cause therefore gained ground very rapidly. But no sooner than what is called the Maine law passed, than the face of affairs suddenly underwent a change. The cry of tyrrany was raised; men of ability began to expose the fallacies of some of the leading principles on which the teetotal system is grounded, and the cause has, within the last few years, encountered so much opposition that it is doubtful whether it has recently advanced or receded.

From tuese considerations, or others analogous to them, it doubtless has arisen that, in Christian countries, the laws practically may be said to take no notice which are always most severe when it stands alone.

The natural course of things here would have been, that the binding union of two persons of different sexes should have been first introduced as a part of the new religion, and so soon as the rite became general, that it should have received the additional authority of the civil power, and here the law should have stopped. If in Europe and America the attempt to compel the sexes to a more strict morality by civil penalty has been abandoned as both unwise and impracticable, the project of making any such effort here, where the ideas of the people cone rning the sexual commerce were so much more loose, ought never to have been entertained. That should have been left to the efforts of the new teachers, and to the nicer sense of moral and corporeal purity, which it was to be hoped their efforts would

Of two things one must happen. Either the efforts of